

From the Norfolk Herald. Fugitive Slaves Returned.

Yesterday morning the schooner Minerva, from New-York, put into this port to land two young colored men, slaves, who had been found concealed in the hold. Captain Smith stated that he sailed from Wilmington on the 25th ultimo. On the 7th instant, being off Little Egg Harbor, (within seventy miles of New-York,) he heard some one call out from the hold, "Water! water!" and soon after discovered two persons hid in the space between the cotton bales and the deck. The boys gave their names as Geo. Walker, belonging to William C. Betts, and Thomas Wooster, belonging to John Wooster. They stated to the major that they went on board the schooner three days before she sailed, taking with them a two-gallon jug of water and some bread and cheese. George, who is quite an intelligent fellow, said that after exhausting their stock of water their suffering from thirst was past all endurance. He had about \$100 stowed away in a belt which he wore around his waist, and \$35 50 in notes and gold. His companion had only a four dollar note. Both protested most solemnly that no person but themselves had the slightest knowledge or suspicion of the elopement.

The oppressed and down-trodden of other nations find homes, protection and a welcome when they reach our soil. But the Slave who attempts to escape from a worse than Russian or Austrian servitude, is not only repulsed but taken back to chains and stripes. For such is the law of this Land of Freedom!

But the South is not satisfied with holding nearly 3,000,000 of men and women to "service and labor" for ever. An effort is now making to extend Slavery over Free Soil. And we are told that a refusal to yield to this demand will dissolve the Union.

To this the North has but one answer—Slavery must go no farther. We concede all that the Constitution gives to Slavery. We abide by all its unhappy compromises. But there we pause. And there Slavery must pause.

Heretofore, some have been intimidated by threats. Others have been suborned by office. Others again have been swayed by appeals to their magnanimity. And all have been more or less influenced by their regard for the integrity of the Union. But neither "fear, favor, nor the hope of reward" will again intimidate, propitiate nor corrupt the North. Our Mexican possessions are free, and cost what it may, they will remain free.—*Alb. Exc. Jour.*

The Applause.

When TOOMBS was speaking in the House of Representatives, a few days since, and while he was most vehement in defence of slavery, that House rang with applause.

Strange! Does the voice of Freedom ever find there such an echo? Are its friends thus greeted? Do they make such demonstrations? No. Yet thus these slaveholders keep up their spirits and seek to crush the spirits of the North.

And this kind of action has its effect. There is not one man out of a thousand who is not influenced by it. But why this enthusiasm in behalf of Slavery? Why this want of it in behalf of Freedom at Washington? Either, men of the North you are not true, or your Representatives are false to you. One or the other, it must be. If you be at fault, justify yourselves; if they, punish them; for it is rank treason, to have the power of Freedom thus cowed, or trampled under foot, by the power of slavery.—*True Democrat.*

"Done Brown."

Poor fellow! He is a used up man, beyond all question. And we don't wonder that public sympathy is a little turned towards him. Root says that when the clergyman pounced upon Brown, it reminded him of a picture he once saw of a gang of prairie wolves devouring a buffalo calf. One had hold of a leg, another of a side, and another of the neck, while another was pulling at the tail! "He was not sufficiently acquainted," he said, "with the member from Indiana to offer him his sympathy, but if the member was not now, after the operation he had undergone, fit to be trusted on the slavery question, there never could be found such a man north of Mason and Dixon's line."

It was once fashionable in the North to cherish men of Southern feeling; but according to his almanac, that time had passed, and would never return, never, never.—*True Dem.*

NO INTERCOURSE WITH AUSTRIA.—The New York Tribune of Monday says: Petitions are now circulating through the city, designed to induce Congress to suspend diplomatic intercourse with Austria, by reason of its tyranny, its barbarous punishments, its sanguinary atrocities, and judicial murders in Hungary, Austria, and Italy.

All this is very good. But we very much fear that such petitions may give other nations the hint to deal with the United States in the same way. If "tyranny, barbarous punishments, sanguinary atrocities, and judicial murders" should be generally considered as good grounds for the establishment of a non-intercourse law, the diplomatic corps at Washington would muster very small. In many States of this Union, such atrocities Haynau's are committed the year round, and that too under the sanction of regularly enacted statute laws.—*Chris. Ch.*

ABOLITION MOVEMENTS.—Last evening, Mr. Benjamin Fowler, of this city, returned in the steamer Ocean Wave, after an unsuccessful tour through several counties of Illinois, to obtain possession of three absconding slaves. About a year since, a negro woman and two boys, slaves of Mr. F., were enticed off by abolitionists, and recently he learned that they were in Will county, Ill. In company with the proper officer, he went to the place of their concealment, and upon a legal warrant attempted to obtain possession of his property; but the abolitionists of that vicinity collected in strong force, and threatened violence should he attempt to remove them. Mr. F. succeeded in getting one of the boys in his possession, but was forced to relinquish him.—*St. Louis Rep.*

Dr. South says: The slave-holder and the wile insurer should both be hanged up back to back, only the one by the tongue and the other by the ear.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

I LOVE AGITATION WHEN THERE IS CAUSE FOR IT—THE ALARM BELL WHICH STARTLES THE INHABITANTS OF A CITY, SAVES THEM FROM BEING BURNED IN THEIR BEDS.—*Burke.*

Salem, Ohio, December 29, 1849.

To Correspondents.

O. L. M., Troy.—Thanks for your kind words. We will hand your letter to friend Walker in the hope that he may find it convenient to do as you wish.

P. P.—A little too theological, but we may publish it when we can find room.

A. C., Deerfield.—Accepted with many thanks. Will try to find room soon.

O. A. J.—Your lines are hardly up to our standard.

SONG FOR THE NEW YEAR.

OLD TIME has turned another page
Of eternity and truth;
He reads with a warning voice to age,
And whispers a lesson to youth.
A year has fled o'er heart and head
Since last the yule log burnt;
And we have a task to closely ask,
What the bosom and brain have learnt?

Oh! let us hope that our sands have run
With wisdom's precious grains;
Oh! may we find that our hands have done
Some work of glorious pains.
Then a welcome and cheer to the merry New Year.

While the holly gleams above us;
With a pardon for the foes who hate,
And a prayer for those who love us.

We may have seen some loved ones pass
To the hallowed rest;
We may miss the glow of an honest brow
And the warmth of a friendly breast;
But if we nursed them while on earth,
With hearts all true and kind,
Will their spirits blame the sinless mirth
Of those true hearts left behind?

No, no! it were not well or wise
To mourn with endless pain;
There's a better world beyond the skies,
Where the good shall meet again.
Then a welcome and cheer to the merry New Year.

While the holly gleams above us;
With a pardon for the foes who hate,
And a prayer for those who love us.

Have our days rolled on serenely free
From sorrow's dim alloy?
Do we still possess the gifts that bless
And fill our souls with joy?

Are the creatures dear still clinging near?
Do we hear loved voices come?
Do we gaze on eyes whose glories shed
A halo round our home?

O, if we do, let thanks be poured
To Him who hath spared and given,
And forget not, o'er the festive board,
The mercies held from Heaven.

While the holly gleams above us;
With a pardon for the foes who hate,
And a prayer for those who love us.

Congress—Election of Speaker.

The struggle is over at last, and the fierce Democracy of the South have triumphed! HOWELL Cobb, of Georgia, is Speaker of the House of Representatives. The election took place on Saturday last, and was thus effected:

Mr. STANLEY of N. C. (Whig) moved a resolution to the effect that, if after the roll should be called three times, no one had a majority, then upon the fourth call the man who should receive the highest number of votes, provided such number were not less than a majority of a quorum, should be declared elected Speaker of the House. This resolution was adopted, 113 to 104.

The three trials resulted, of course, in no choice; and then came the final struggle. Each of the parties fell back upon its original candidate, and each probably had hopes of success. Cobb received 102, Winthrop 100, Wilcox 8, and the rest scattering.

The election by plurality we presume was the result of a bargain between the leaders at least of both the old parties, though the majority in favor of that mode of settling the difficulty was small. There must be an interesting chapter of incidents and maneuvers preceding the final result, which the telegraph does not supply, and of which we shall be fully informed a few days hence. We only know at present that the Whig and Democratic caucuses appointed each a committee of six, three from the South and three from the North, to agree upon some mode of effecting an election. The Whigs took the first step, and the Democrats followed, the Northern members of the party generally being opposed, but overborne by the South. After the Democratic caucus had appointed its Committee of Conference, Mr. Gerry of Maine produced a great sensation, by proposing to instruct the committee to confer with the Free Soil men.

A scene of excitement followed this, but the proposition was rejected by a completely sectional vote, twenty-seven Northern Democrats going for, and the whole South opposing it.

Previous to this, Mr. Beale of Virginia undertook (in caucus) to harmonize the North and South and secure the votes of the Free-Soilers for a Southern Speaker, by a proposition to this effect: "That in the event of the election of a Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Democratic party, it shall be considered a concession of principle or opinion if said Speaker shall appoint as members of committees as many of those who conceive that Congress has a right to legislate upon the subject of slavery, as shall be required to enable them to procure a free expression of their views." The consideration for this proposition was to have been the thorough fraternization of the Northern Democrats with their Southern brethren. But, the proposition fell through; the South could

not unite upon it, and the North repudiated it. The correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette says:

Mr. Bayly of Virginia raked up the misty records of Democratic conventions, caucuses, &c. &c., to show what was Democratic doctrine on slavery, and to prove that Beale's proposition was the darkest and most dangerous heresy. He declared that, according to all his reading and study, nobody could be a Democrat, who did not stand upon the Cass platform of non-interference. And Mr. Bayly, and other Southern sages of democracy had riddled this peace offering, so that it was but a thing of mere shreds and patches, with the day light streaming through it in every direction. Mr. Thompson of Pa., excited the unbounded astonishment of the chivalry, by informing them, in his good humored and jocular, yet telling manner, that he was as much opposed to this proposition as any one of them could be. It was nothing but an excuse, an apology, a toleration of their principles which he and his constituents, and nine tenths of the Democratic party at the North, held upon the subject in question. Theirs was the old creed of the democracy. It came down to them by prescription. It was older than the times of Washington, Jefferson, and Nathan Dane, when it received form and expression. He would accept no such concession. He would hold his creed by right, not by sufferance, and would vote for Bayly's motion to lay on the table. To prevent that being done, by the united vote of North and South, Mr. Beale withdrew the resolution.

We shall have more to say about this election of Speaker when we know more the management by which it was effected. Meanwhile, let us rejoice that the chair is filled by a slave-holder rather than a dogface. The South has her triumph in a shape of all others best calculated to help agitation at the North.

Green Plain Yearly Meeting.

The mail has just brought us a copy of the Minutes and Proceedings of Green Plain Yearly Meeting of Friends, who have adopted the Congregational Order of Church Government, the same being in the form of a neatly printed pamphlet of 24 pp. Having attended the meeting and given our readers an account of its proceedings, there is no occasion now for an extended notice of this publication. Let us glance, however, for a moment, at the principal topics which occupied the deliberations of this new religious organization, that we may see how well it fulfills the promise which heralded its birth.

We find that the meeting did not spend its time and waste its moral energies in theological strife, but put its hand at once to the work of reforming, purifying and elevating mankind, and sought by all the means within its reach to generate a moral influence potent enough to sweep away the lies and shams which have so long shrouded the world in darkness, and to introduce the era of Practical Christianity, in which love to God shall be hymned in deeds of charity to man. The spirit of philanthropy pervades all the epistles, addresses and testimonies which it put forth; they are not a collection of rant phrases, strung together on the weak cords of a sentimental and hollow pietism, but the strong and manly utterances of men and women who feel that they were sent into the world for some higher purpose than to keep a dull and unreasoning watch over the fossil remains of old dogmas and creeds, or to sit shivering in mock reverence around altars on which nothing is burning save the pale and sickly lamp of superstition. Religion with them is not a creed to be wrangled for, but a LIFE OF DEVOTION TO MAN'S HIGHEST WELFARE. Heretics, fanatics, infidels are they all, if we may believe the testimony of the popular Church; but let them derive comfort from the reflection, that it is a small thing to be judged of man's judgment while a pure Conscience blesses them with her approving smiles!

The meeting lent its ear to the tale of one who had been despoiled of his goods by the laws which make it a crime to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, and the purses of not a few of the members testified how sincere was the sympathy which that tale awakened. The slave was remembered, too, and the unholy Union which rivets his chains was exhibited in its true light. War, that dire scourge of the nations, did not escape the attention which its indescribable horrors demanded at the hands of those who were seeking to follow in the footsteps of the Prince of Peace. Intemperance, and the agencies by which it is promoted, were clearly exposed, and the guilty parties kindly warned of their fearful responsibility. The accumulative evils of Land Monopoly were also noticed, and Congress was petitioned to apply an appropriate remedy. The injustice done to the free man of color in our State, by depriving him of the Right of Suffrage was made the occasion of an appropriate appeal to the Constitutional Convention. The condition of Dillingham, the tenant of a prison in Tennessee, and of Sayers and Drayton, treated as felons in our nation's capital for deeds of mercy which, in a land truly free, would have won for them the highest honors, awakened the tenderest sympathy in every heart, and the governments by which they are incarcerated were appealed to for their release. The corrupting influence of an immoral press and an impure literature, particularly upon the youth of our country, was a subject of earnest remonstrance and timely warning. And last but not least, the degraded and subservient condition of Woman and the manifold evils brought thereby upon the race, were seriously considered, and the meeting uttered its testimony in favor of Equality in language not to be mistaken.

It was on these topics, and such as these, that the Green Plain Yearly Meeting bestowed its earnest attention; thus showing that the "weighty matters of the law" were uppermost in their minds and hearts.

We wish this pamphlet could be strewn thick as autumnal leaves throughout the land. Particularly do we hope that it may find its way among the bigots who wear the outward garb of Quakerism while they are destitute of its spirit.

President's Message.

This document was transmitted to Congress on Monday, sent to Pittsburgh by telegraph, and published in the Gazette of Tuesday morning. It is short compared with former Messages, but too long to be published in The Bugle. We can only present the following brief synopsis:

The President says we are at peace with all the world, and gives a succinct account of the state of our foreign relations. He alludes to the Cuba expedition, but states nothing new.

An alteration of the laws in relation to the Slave Trade ("I mean the foreign trade, sir," is recommended in order to prevent that trade from being carried on in vessels built in the United States and owned or navigated by some of our citizens. It is a customary device to evade the penalties of our laws by means of sea letters. Vessels sold in Brazil, when provided with such papers by the Consul, proceed at once to the coast of Africa for slaves. This practice, the President thinks, should be broken up. He does not propose any measure to check the traffic in slaves either at Washington or Baton Rouge nor does he tell us the result of his last speculation in human flesh. This deficiency may be supplied in a supplementary message, in which case our readers shall be promptly informed.

The various routes to the Pacific, and the means of intercourse with our possessions in that quarter, are commended to the consideration of Congress.

The President recommends a revision of the Tariff and the substitution of specific for ad valorem duties, and expresses himself favorably to the protection of domestic manufactures. The Sub-Treasury, if continued, needs various modifications. The establishment of an Agricultural Bureau in the Home Department is recommended.

In regard to the new territories the President holds the following language:

No civil government having been provided by Congress for California, the people of that territory, impelled by the necessities of their political condition, recently met in convention for the purpose of forming a Constitution and State Government, which the latest advances give me reason to suppose, has been accomplished; and it is believed they will shortly apply for the admission of California into the Union, as a Sovereign State. Should such be the case, and should their constitution be conformable to the requisitions of the Constitution of the United States, I recommend their application to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The people of New Mexico will also, it is believed, at no very distant period, present themselves for admission into the Union. Preparatory to the admission of California and New Mexico, the people of each will have instituted for themselves a republican form of government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

By awaiting their action, all causes of uneasiness may be avoided, and confidence and kind feeling be preserved.

With a view of maintaining the harmony and tranquility so dear to all, we should abstain from the introduction of those exciting topics of a sectional character, which have hitherto produced painful apprehensions in the public mind, and I repeat the solemn warning of the first and most illustrious of my predecessors, against "furnishing any ground for characterizing parties by geographical discrimination."

Thus the Administration puts itself distinctly upon the ground of Non-Interference, and "frowns" upon the Wilcox Provision. Very brave and manly for the "only genuine anti-slavery party," is it not?

It is recommended that a corps of scientific men be employed to make explorations and ascertain the most favorable route for a railroad to the Pacific, the cost of construction, &c. River and Harbor Improvements are commended as worthy of liberal appropriations. An increase of the Army is called for; also a reorganization of the Navy. The reduction of letter postage to a uniform rate of five cents, and the plan of defraying from the treasury the expense of the matter franked by members of Congress, are recommended. On the subject of the Veto power the President repeats his well known sentiments.

The message winds up with the following patriotic eulogium upon the Dime of American idolatry:

But attachment to the union of the States should be habitually fostered in every American heart. For more than half a century, during which Kingdoms and Empires have fallen, this Union has stood unshaken. The patriots who framed it have long since descended to the grave, yet still it remains the proudest monument to their memory, and the object of affection and admiration with every one worthy to bear the American name.

In my judgment, its dissolution would be the greatest of calamities, and to avert that should be the study of every American. Upon its preservation must depend our own happiness, and that of countless generations to come. Whatever dangers may threaten it, I shall stand by it, and maintain it in its integrity to the full extent of the obligations imposed, and the power conferred upon me by the Constitution.

HEAR, O HEAVENS!—A correspondent of The North Star tells an affecting story of William Smith, formerly a slave of Judge Gaston, of Newbern, N. C.—who having worked out his own freedom and redeemed his mother, is now begging for help to rescue from the New Orleans shambles a young and beautiful sister, and save her from a fate worse than death. The girl is a member of a church and regarded as a Christian. The man who holds her has been offered \$1,000 for her, but is willing to compound with her brother and his own conscience by receiving \$600, if contributed to set her free.—Meetings to sympathize with Mr. Smith have been held in New York and Brooklyn, but they were thinly attended. The correspondent of the Star says, probably with truth, "If these meetings were exhibitions of a monkey with a red jacket on, the churches, which were reluctantly granted for them to be held in, would have been filled to repletion." How long shall cases like this be permitted to mock all our professions of Republicanism and Christianity? Will the popular Church always lend her strength to the spoiler?

Southern Bluster.

We have given on the First Page copious extracts from the debates in the U. S. House of Representatives, arising from the contest for the Speakership. Our object in so doing is to afford our readers as clear a view as possible of the tactics by which the South has always managed to rule the North. Let them read the speeches of Meade, Toombs, Stephens, and Colcock, and they can hardly need any farther illustrations of the philosophy of Bluster. The National Era intimates its belief that this scene was all pre-arranged with the deliberate purpose of frightening Northern representatives, while a correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette declares that some of these brave defenders of the peculiar institution have admitted in private that their speeches are chiefly intended for Bunkum—in other words, to make them popular with their constituents. Mr. Root must have annoyed them excessively by his keen wit and pointed sarcasm. He made the whole thing look like a farce, which it was and nothing else. That the Northern members stood this bullying assault better than in former years is a proof that the labors of the Abolitionists to develop the latent manliness of the Northern People have not been wholly ineffectual. The North has been in a stooping posture so long that her spinal organization is too seriously impaired to admit of a speedy remedy. She'll straighten herself one of these days, and when she does, there will be an end of Southern Bluster. At present there is not a man in Congress who takes the true position. They are all paralyzed by a false and superstitious veneration for the Union, as if it were an End and not a Means, and to be preserved at all hazards. If Northern men could so far rise above the weak subservience which grows out of this false idea as to tell the South that they might leave the Union just as soon as they pleased, and the sooner the better; that come what might, they would not yield an inch; that the Territories should be free, and that Slavery should be abolished in the District of Columbia, even if the Union were blown into a thousand fragments; if she would only say this calmly, and prove herself in earnest by her deeds, the devotees of Slavery would cover like spaniels. This unnatural devotion to the Union, founded not in the love of Freedom but in a cowardly fear of the consequences of doing right, makes our Northern politicians wags as water. They palter and hesitate at the very time when a manly firmness is most needed; they turn pale at the instant when a bold and courageous word would ensure a victory. In this, however, the North is only repeating the legitimate fruits of her unholy alliance with oppressors.—Her experience is an illustration of the truth so fully expressed by Coleridge:

"Never can true courage dwell with them
Who play tricks with conscience."

The Union, from the first, was a "trick upon conscience," a conspiracy against Justice and Freedom, and an audacious attempt to "circumvent God" by masking villainy under hypocritical professions of devotion to truth and virtue. What wonder that the fruits of such treachery and self-degradation are bitter? "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

The New York Tribune, usually right in matters of fact, is mistaken in supposing WILCOX PHILLIPS to be "principled against human governments." Mr. Phillips refuses all participation in the affairs of the present United States Government, not because he is a Non-Resistant and therefore opposed to Force, but because that government, in its fundamental law, contains provisions which impose upon all who support it the obligations of an oath to aid in keeping the slaves in their chains. That oath he considers immoral, and therefore he will not take it. The number of Abolitionists who are opposed to governments of force *per se*, is we are sorry to say, exceedingly small. In this respect the popular belief is erroneous. It is common for the press to speak of the American Anti-Slavery Society as a Non-Resistance Association, whereas it is no such thing. It has pronounced no new theories of government, unless the doctrine that slavery is a sin and that it is immoral to support, or to swear to support it, under any circumstances, is a new revelation. We hope The Tribune will correct its error.—Let every tub stand on its own bottom. As the disciples of Fourier do not like to be held responsible for the doctrine of Socialism, so ought not the American A. S. Society to be charged with doctrines which it does not hold and to which the majority of its members are opposed.

GEN. DETTOL, a swindler who has been palming himself off as a fugitive slave in New York City, and thereby obtaining money from various persons, has been arrested for the offence. The fellow is a rogue, no doubt, but not half so bad as those who, by keeping slavery in countenance, prepare the way for this form of swindling. If the black fellow confined his depredations to that class of whites who sustain the peculiar institution, there would be at least this poor consolation, that they received only so good a friend of the slave as the venerable Hopper.

GEN. SAM. HOUSTON, the Texan Senator, who has been supposed to agree with Mr. Benton on the Slavery Question, has written a letter in which he fully endorses the doctrines of John C. Calhoun. The hero of San Jacinto would like to be the successor of the hero of Buena Vista; or, if the Union should be dissolved, he might perhaps aspire to be one of the leaders in the new slaveholding confederacy.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH for December (No. 2) is all that its best friends could reasonably expect. We are glad to see that this publication is acquiring an extensive circulation.—Published monthly, at Washington, D. C., for 50 cts. per annum. Address Margaret L. Bailey, Editor.

OHIO SENATE still unorganized.

Fiction.

Among the popular religionists of the day there is a vast deal of cant and more of inconsistency and reckless declamation on the subject of fiction. Hundreds of clergymen who have never uttered any effectual protest against that combination of atrocities, American Slavery, often launch their heaviest thunderbolts at the dreadful sin of novel reading. The American Tract Society has made this practice the subject of one of its soporiferous homilies, and its agents are busy in dropping it in hotels, steamboats, &c. Not one of those long-faced devotees of a heartless and formal religion ever thinks of discriminating between good novels and bad, or even of defining the word fiction.—Ask them for a definition, and they are utterly confounded, and if they attempt to answer they will be pretty certain to give you one which only applies to the popular novel, but to half the books found in the Sunday School, and even to the parables of Jesus!

We have been led to make these remarks by finding the following passage in the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, a Methodist journal, a unquestionable orthodoxy. It is not often that we find in a popular religious journal any thing half so enlightened and sensible.

"Fiction has a legitimate place in the world as poetry and painting. As for poetry, it is a noble art, and, according to its subject and tendencies, just like a poem or a picture. Our own nation, that fiction is to important an engine to be given up wholly to the devil and his angels. There is no reason why Satan should have a fiction all to himself, than (in the language of Charles Wesley) that he should have all the good tunes. Fiction, like painting, music, poetry, &c., is not evil in itself; but derives its moral character from the purpose of the writer and the tendency of his work. This was doubtless the view of the subject taken by Mr. Wesley, who republished, at his own press, that good old fiction, 'The Fool of Quality,' or Henry Esmond of England," the praise of which may be found in his works to this day.

Let us not be understood to commend indiscriminately where others are indiscriminate denounce. The great majority of novels are not fit to be read, and not a few are positively immoral. These can be banished only by elevating the minds and refining the tastes of the people, not by a reckless crusade against all novels.

Louisville Examiner.

We announce with regret that the weekly publication of this paper has been suspended, though we are consoled by the announcement that it will probably be continued as a monthly magazine form. Although The Examiner has not advocated the views which alone preponderate with us as thoroughly anti-slavery, we are by no means blind to its many excellent qualities, nor slow to acknowledge the good it has effected by opening a channel of discussion in Kentucky. It has been conducted with singular ability, and has kept itself entirely aloof from the entanglements of political parties. It is a great pity that such a paper could not have been adequately sustained. The Editors take leave of their readers in an admirable valedictory, in which we are happy to find this paragraph:

"Of the ultimate success of the cause of emancipation in Kentucky, we have never for a moment doubted. The friends of the cause, during the past few months, have had much anxiety for it, but none for despondency; although at present success has been denied, the certainty of final triumph was never departed from. The star of hope shines in the heavens with undimmed lustre. The subject has been freely discussed, and many of the best men and purest hearts of the State have committed themselves gladly, unreservedly, and for ever to the cause of freedom. We doubt not that when the subject shall come up again for action, to be decided upon its own merits, without reference to political considerations, result will crown the efforts of the friends of freedom which will cause their hearts to throb with joy."

The price of the Examiner in its new form (16 pp. octavo) will be \$1. It will be conducted by the same Editors, (Messrs. John H. Brown and Noble Butler), and we trust will fail for want of patronage.

Whitewashing.

The Free-soilers who helped to make B. F. Leiter, of Canton, Speaker of the House, being charged with supporting "a man who has never at home been noted for any thing but a violent prejudice against the blacks as an utter want of sympathy with the movement for their elevation," have thought it necessary to afford that gentleman an opportunity to whitewash himself into a true-blue opponent of Slavery. Mr. Leiter, in a letter addressed to Mr. Spelman, in which he casts the shadow of an ominous silence over his past conduct, and himself in favor of the restriction of Slavery in Congress, of its abolition in the District of Columbia, of refusing to admit any more States into the Union, and of abolishing the national government from all connection with that institution. At the same time Mr. L. comforts his friends of the old line Democracy by the assurance that he is opposed to a third party organization, which means of course that he does intend to let his opposition to slavery run on such wild fanaticism as to induce a forgetfulness of his paramount obligations to party.

The Free-soilers wanted a bone to pick, and he got them one, telling them to be good boys and not to distract the Democracy by a separate organization. If they are silly enough to be caught with such chaff, let them go! Anti-slavery professions which are the price of official station are of little worth. The man who trusts to leans on a broken reed.

AFRICAN ELOQUENCE.—Rev. George Thompson, Missionary at Kani Meda, Africa, in a recent letter, says: "It would do you good to see an African Chief holding forth in a spirited manner. For gravity, dignity, eloquence, gentility, &c., they will compare favorably with any lawyer, Statesman or President."

Colonization.

To the Editor of the

Permit me, before the citizens generally a few lines in relation to the

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Colonization--Mr. Walker.

To the Editor of the A. S. Bugle:

Permit me, through your journal, to lay before the citizens of Salem and the public generally a few items elicited by the *Colonization* demonstration which took place in the Presbyterian meeting-house on Thursday and Friday evenings of the past week. A Mr. Walker (colored) lately from Liberia, visited Salem by invitation, for the purpose of lecturing on "Liberia and the prospects of the Colony." Among others I attended, and after the address of W., was called upon to speak. Hereupon I took exception to parts of his remarks, in general terms, intending, if favored with an opportunity the next evening, to show up this diabolical institution in its particular phases. At the conclusion of the second address, a friend moved that friend Gary be invited to attend the meeting. Immediately the "hypocrisy of the Priest" developed itself in the conduct of the "M. E. Church." He objected to Mr. Gary speaking, regarding the audience as well capable of judging as Mr. Gary. "Now, not questioning the equal, my superior judgment of many then present, it seemed good to me to attempt, through your journal, that which I should have striven to do at the aforesaid meeting, viz: show the oppositeness of the two societies--Colonization and Anti-Slavery.

Your readers will understand that throughout the meetings the impression was sought to be made that the Colonization, like the Anti-Slavery Society, was brought into being, and sustained, by the friends of the colored man; thus which a more unblushing falsehood never escaped the lips of man. You may imagine my mortification at witnessing a colored man thus made the dupe of a pro-slavery Priesthood--for, "let him that readeth understand," a Clergyman invited him to, and entertained him at Salem! Believing, as I do, that the meeting-house, the priests and prayers he obtained would have been denied him had he visited Salem to advocate the colored man's interest proper--that the liberty and elevation of the colored man in Liberia regarded so Orthodox, had it been liberty and elevation in his native land, would have been taken as presumptive evidence of his "infidelity" and I felt humbled.

I would not be understood as denying or interfering with the right of Walker to emigrate to Liberia or California, as an individual enterprise, but to countenance and support a scheme, the most fiendish in its nature, and oppressive in its tendency, by claiming for the Colonization Society common cause and object with the Anti-Slavery, presents to my mind the most culpable conduct on the part of one, who, identified with the oppressed, has been fatally recreant to their interest.

He, in his encomium on the Colonizationists, regarded them as "equally seeking the good of the colored man, and hoped the day would come, when they, with the abolitionists, would work in harmony." Hereupon the Methodist Preacher before alluded to, gave an A-M-E-N, only known to those who heard it, and only to be realized by those who have heard the word from a loving Methodist Brother! But in spite of this response--a response the result either of ignorance or hypocrisy--and since he at least could "judge as well as Mr. Gary," we charge him with the latter--let us look at the oppositeness of these Societies.

Among the objects of the Anti-Slavery Society are "the entire abolition of Slavery in the United States, the convincing all our fellow-citizens, by arguments addressed to their understandings and consciences, that Slave-holding is a heinous crime in the sight of God, and that the duty, safety and best interests of all concerned, require its immediate abandonment without expiation." Also--"this society shall aim to elevate the character and condition of the people of Color, by encouraging their intellectual, moral and religious improvement, and by removing public prejudice; that thus they may, according to their intellectual and moral worth, share an equality with the whites, of civil and religious privileges." (See 2d and 3d articles of the constitution of the American A. S. Society.) Thus far for the principles of the Abolitionists. Now for the Colonizationists. The first two articles of their Constitution are the only ones relating to the object of the Society. They are as follows:

ART. I. This Society shall be called the American Society for colonizing the free people of Color of the United States.

ART. II. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for Colonizing (with their consent) the free people of color residing in our country in Africa.

From the Constitution let us turn to the organ of the Society.

"(The Colonization Society) is no abolition Society, it addresses as yet arguments to no master. It denies the design of attempting emancipation, partial or general."--*African Repository*, III, 197.

"From its origin, and throughout the whole period of its existence, it has constantly disclaimed all intention whatever of interfering in the smallest degree with the rights of property or the object of Emancipation, gradual or immediate."--*Speech of Mr. Clay, U. S. President, African Rep.* VI, page 13.

"The Emancipation of Slaves, or the amelioration of their condition, with the moral, intellectual and political improvement of the people of Color within the United States, are objects foreign to the powers of this Society."--*African Rep.* VII, page 291.

After reading and comparing the above, do they not argue entire ignorance on the part of the speaker who regarded this latter Society as seeking the good of the colored man, and who hoped that, as such, it would work in harmony with the former?

Do they not show the consummate hypocrisy in the heart of that man whose lips gave the solemn a-m-e-n? He and those like him do not believe in the elevation of the colored man in his native land. The abolitionists do. Let me ask him in terms he has no doubt heard before, "What communion hath light with darkness, or he that believeth with an infidel?"

Let us now see how colonization promotes the interests of slaveholders:

"The tendency of the scheme, and one of its objects, is to secure slaveholders, and the whole Southern country, against certain evil consequences growing out of the present threefold mixture of our population."--*African Rep.* IV, p. 274.

"The removal of every single free black in America would be productive of nothing but safety to the slaveholder."

"Are they (the free blacks) vipers, sucking our blood? We will hark them from us!"--*African Rep.* III, 201.

I now leave it with your readers to determine the merits of the case, and believing they "can all judge as well" as myself, I feel confident that they will perceive why so much "interest and prayer" for the "Young Republic" characterized the meetings of Mr. Walker. The Priesthood feel the pressure of the age!

Father Mathew--the Senate.

The presence of this distinguished man at the Seat of Government was the occasion of a fierce debate in the Senate on the 20th. The correspondent of the Pitts. Gazette says: "The entire meeting was consumed in a discussion, sometimes utterly frivolous, and sometimes bitterly personal and acrimonious, over a purely resolution yesterday offered by Walker, of Wisconsin, inviting Father Mathew to take a seat within the Senate chamber. Even this petty and insignificant movement was not allowed to pass without the obstruction of that pestiferous fire brand, the slavery question, which like the frogs and lice of Egypt, meets us and annoys every where. The new Senator from Alabama, Mr. Clemens, objected to the admission of Father Mathew, on the ground of his sentiments and previous course upon slavery in the United States.

Mr. Clay made an eloquent, though short speech, in favor of according this public compliment to the Apostle of Temperance, on the ground of the virtue and philanthropy of his character, and he deprecated with equal eloquence and earnestness, the introduction of the slavery question on any and all occasions.

Governor Seward, of New York, would vote for the resolution with the greater pleasure, in consideration of the noble stand taken by Father Mathew, in favor of human freedom, as well as in view of his efforts to eradicate the vice of intemperance.

Hereupon, Foot, of Mississippi--he that would have hanged Mr. Hale--and his colleague J. Davis, opened upon Gov. Seward like two blood hounds in leashes, raging for blood, with the victim in sight, but just within the reach of their fangs. I have not time, nor space, to describe their abuse of Mr. Seward, but no candid man could witness the manner in which he bore himself under it, and not admit that the silence and patience with which he heard and saw them pour out their malignity, sprang from his contempt for such adversaries, and not from tameness of spirit.

The resolution was adopted, ayes 33, noes 18.

According to the report of The Tribune "hangman Foote" made this remark:

Father Mathew, when applied to by Garrison and others, had taken a fair and dignified stand upon non-intervention ground, and he regretted that he had refused to respond or suffer his response to be published to letters addressed to him by Southern gentlemen.

"A fair and dignified stand!" That shows clearly enough the light in which the slaveholders viewed Father Mathew's refusal to open his lips against Slavery. After he had degraded himself so far, it is no wonder the South looked for further concessions.

Indiana.

The following preamble and resolutions have been engrossed for a third reading in the Indiana House of Representatives, by a vote of 63 to 33. We are bound, we suppose, in dealing with politicians, to be thankful for small favors, and so we will try to be duly grateful for these resolves. Still, we can't have a very high opinion of men who would countenance the traffic in human flesh when carried on by residents and citizens of the District, and make a merit of prohibiting others from engaging in it. If the trade in slaves is allowable at all, why not let that trade be free?

WHEREAS, It is the settled conviction of the General Assembly, that the traffic in human beings now carried on within the metropolis of this free republic, under the immediate observation of the Representatives of the American people, is contrary to the dictates of sound policy, a reproach upon the American name, and at war with the fundamental principles promulgated by the fathers of our political confederacy; therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to vote for the passage of a law to prevent the slave traffic in the District of Columbia, by persons not residents and citizens thereof.

Be it further resolved, That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives be requested to use their influence and vote for the passage of a law, submitting to the white male inhabitants over the age of 21 years in the District of Columbia the right to vote for or against the passage of a law by Congress to abolish slavery in said District.

And be it further resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be directed to transmit a copy of this joint resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Female Warrior.

The papers bring us accounts of the arrival in this country of Mlle. Jagello, who participated in the late calamitous war in Hungary, and who bore the rank of Lieut. Colonel in a regiment of Hungarian cavalry. This woman, fresh from the field of carnage, was received in New York with the highest honors. At the Irving House she created a great sensation. When she appeared in the dining saloon, she was of course the observed of all observers. When the confectiory was placed on the table, there appeared before her a quadrangular tower composed of confection materials, and presenting a combination of appropriate devices, including a figure of the heroine herself. At sight of this tears streamed from her eyes, and, grasping the hands of the host, she poured forth a most impassioned expression of her gratitude for this mark of sympathy and respect. The whole company--ladies and gentlemen--rose to their feet, and the most intense enthusiasm prevailed. Afterwards, in the drawing room, the garments worn by her in the war were exhibited, and all the guests of the house and many distinguished citizens of the city vied with each other in rendering her the highest honors.

Now we venture to say, that among the crowd who greeted this Hungarian woman and applauded her for the heroism she exhibited on the battle-field, there were very few who would not have treated Abby Foster, Elizabeth Jones, or Lucy Stone with utter contempt for the noble courage which they have displayed in lifting up their voices to remonstrate against a system of oppression compared with which that imposed upon the Hungarians was lighter than a feather. Mlle. Jagello wielded the weapons of death, and while doing so was sustained by the plaudits of a mighty people; while the women who have stood forth to plead the cause of the American slaves have employed no other weapons than those of truth and love, and yet have encountered sneers and reproaches from almost the whole community. Nobody thinks of charging the Hungarian woman with the sin of leaving her "appropriate sphere," or with a lack of modesty in mingling with a crowd of men; but how have presses and politicians sought to overwhelm with popular odium those brave American women who have used the noble gift of speech in defence of millions of their countrymen! How much sympathy, think you, would the Hungarians be able to get in the United States if they were black?

Ominous.

The New York Tribune has expressed its determination to resist all propositions of compromise in settling the question of freedom or slavery in the new territories, but its Washington correspondent thus glorifies Mr. Clay for standing ready to do what the Editor, if he is true to his professions, must condemn as treachery to the cause of human Liberty:

Mr. CLAY has announced his position. He enters the Senate, unpledged to any section, interest or party--free to approve, free to censure, free to stand between contending sections, interests or parties, and to wield the wholesome power of compromise and conciliation. It is a proud position and will fix the eyes of the country upon him. And when we revert to his effective interference in the Missouri question, and in relation to the Compromise Act, we have no reason to doubt that he will occupy this position as gracefully and as triumphantly as he has heretofore done, in times and circumstances not less perilous than the present.

This may be only one of those "rhetorical flourishes" with which Washington letter-writers are wont to set off their communications; and it may be on the other hand an ominous foreshadowing of an event in no wise improbable--a new compromise between the North and the South, in which the latter will as usual get all she wants. These Washington flunkies often speak right out in meeting, divulging prematurely the schemes of their masters. Let the stupid North open her eyes, or she will be again cheated, as she most assuredly deserves to be. People who get into the same bed with rogues should repose with a hand on their treasures, and see to it that the opiates they swallow are not so powerful as to induce hopeless stupidity.

NUMBER OF SLAVEHOLDERS.--We published, some time since, an article from the pen of Judge Jay, in which that eminent citizen demonstrated, from what appeared to us reliable data, that the whole number of slaveholders in the United States does not exceed 113,000. This article was widely published in the anti-slavery journals, and yet we perceive that most writers in those journals, including their Editors, still talk of the slaveholders as 250,000, 300,000 or 350,000 strong. Why is this? Have the statistics of Judge Jay been impeached, or have they only been forgotten? Will our contemporaries answer?

THE GODDESS OF COMPROMISE.--The Practical Christian pithily says: "If Washington were another Paris, and the United States another France, the dissolution of the Union, or some great revolution of the government might be confidently predicted. But the goddess of Compromise, that ever vigilant genius of our national Confederacy, will probably work new and effectual wonders for its preservation. Her priests and votaries at the Capitol will give the people rare specimens of their craft in the course of the winter."

THE EDMONSON GIRLS, who attracted so much interest and sympathy a little more than a year ago, are now, says the Imperial Citizen, pursuing their studies at Macedon, Wayne Co., in the family school of W. R. Smith.

OBITUARY.

Died--In Edinburgh, on the morning of the 13th inst., SARAH A. CASE, consort of Harvey M. Case, and daughter of Sarah Highton, of Edinburgh, aged 31 years.

There are some things connected with the life and character of Sarah which deserve special notice. Although I feel my entire inability to do any thing like justice to the deceased, the task seems to devolve upon me. In what I have to say of Sarah's earthly life and character, I shall bestow no fulsome praise, but shall speak plainly and truly. I shall endeavor to "speak of that which I do know, and testify of the things which I have seen." The truth should always be spoken, and especially when we speak of the dead.

The subject of this notice was a true Christian; I say true, in order to distinguish her from the false or pretended Christian--the sectarian Christian. Sarah once belonged to what is denominated the Methodist Episcopal Church, but about two or three years ago she became a member of Christ's Church alone, and continued a consistent member of that only true Church up to the time of her death. She did not think it necessary, in order to insure happiness hereafter, to fellowship any of the present popular churches--choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. Her principal objection to these churches was their wrong position in regard to American Slavery, that deadly Uias which withers and destroys whatever comes within the reach of its baleful influence. She was not willing to fellowship the aiders and abettors of American despotism--"the sum of all villainies." Thus believing with Wesley, she strove to do her utmost for the slave; and the fugitive was always welcome beneath her roof. She was not merely a theoretical Abolitionist, but a practical one; not a do-nothing or stand-still Abolitionist, but an acting one--always on the alert to do service in the great and glorious cause of Anti-Slavery. Whatever supported Slavery, whether church or State, was by her cast out as evil.

Sarah was much interested in the Peace movement--that great regenerator of mankind. She seemed to have a correct view of the whole subject, and regarded the Peace question as the foundation of the Anti-Slavery agitation.

The Temperance reform was not forgotten by her. Her influence was always on the side of sobriety. Believing in the divinity of man, she disliked much to see him degraded to the level of a brute by strong drink. On this subject she was a teetotaler, thinking it by far the wisest course to "touch not, taste not, handle not."

Sarah was a believer in "Woman's Rights," and all other prominent reforms of this age. I will not particularize further. In private life she had few equals. She endeavored to so comport herself that the greatest good might result from her example. During her illness her sufferings were extreme, yet she bore them without a murmur. A large circle of relatives and friends are left without the cheerful light of her countenance. A husband and daughter, and an aged mother, are still numbered with the earth-children. She expressed a perfect willingness to enter into her untired spirit-home. A presentiment occupied her mind for several months previous to her death that she was not long for death. Her house was set in order, and she was fully ready to take her departure. But Sarah is not dead--she still lives--still lives in the hearts of those whom she left behind. The closing scene of her life was calm as a summer evening--no fear of the future--no desire to earth. In death her countenance wore that same sweet expression as in life. Peaceful was her life, and peaceful her departure.

Edinburgh, Dec. 23, 1849. A. C.

DEATH OF DAVID REGGLES.--We notice with pain the death, at Bensonville, Mass., on the 10th inst., of DAVID REGGLES, aged nearly 40 years. He was at the head of a Water Cure establishment founded by his own skill and industry, and which he has managed with eminent success. He was a colored man and warmly devoted to the welfare of his brethren. He was nearly blind for several years previous to his death, but his courage surmounted even this obstacle to usefulness and success in his profession.

REV. J. H. PERKINS, of Cincinnati, a unitarian clergyman, greatly beloved, committed suicide by drowning, in a fit of temporary insanity, caused by anxiety for his little boys, whom he supposed were lost.

HENRY BOX BROWN will attend the Syracuse Convention. He is said to be getting up a panorama of "The Slave Trade, and Life on a Plantation."

A STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY.--A young friend, residing in Monongahela county, Va., on the borders of Cheat river, informs us that one day in the latter part of the week before last, three runaway slaves (a man and two women) from another county came to the neighborhood of his residence. The pursuers overtook the fugitives, and arrested the woman, but the man fought off the whole crowd, except one man, with whom he sprang over a precipice twenty odd feet high, and swam the Cheat river to an island, where he concealed himself in a field of corn. A hound was put upon his track--he waited till the brute came near--knocked its brains out with a club--and made good his escape. Don't such a brave man deserve to be free?--*Dispatch and Temperance Banner*.

The New York Presbyterian says that the Presbytery of Ottawa, Ill., although it lately voted to withdraw from connection with the General Assembly, New School, on anti-slavery grounds, is in a manner dissolved, and five ministers and eight churches still hold to the Presbytery and the connection.

There is this paradox in pride, it makes some men ridiculous, but prevents others from becoming so.

News of the Week.

Foreign.

The Foreign News by the Hibernia brings no further intelligence with regard to Kossuth and his companions, though there are several vague rumors of differences still existing between the Porte and the Czar, none of which amount to much. There seems to be reason to fear that the exiles may indeed be doomed to imprisonment within the fortress of Shumla whither our last previous advices informed us they had been transferred. The news from Germany is encouraging. Austria and Prussia are at loggerheads about the Prussian miniature of that great and yet vital idea the Unity of the German States. The news from France has now descended to reports of duels for lack of things of greater moment. What a fall is there! But we shall hear from Paris more in earnest by and by.--N. Y. Tribune.

Domestic Intelligence.

A Card from Miss Bremer.

Perhaps no European lady ever before visited this country who shared so largely in the warmest sympathies and affections of our people as does the accomplished author of "The Northmen." Every step of her unobtrusive progress thus far has been watched and greeted with equally unobtrusive but sincere welcome; while thousands who are denied the satisfaction of an interview, or even a sight of her, have burdened the post with invitations and requests to all sorts of pleasant places and for all manner of mementoes. To these, for whose good will Miss B. cherishes the liveliest gratitude, she sends the following note--the answering of each person by writing having become a matter of impossibility. The note is like her best writings, explicit, delicate and full of kindness:--N. Y. Tribune.

Feeling the impossibility to answer, as I should and would, letters and notes which are sent to me, many of which are precious to me, not only as to what concerns me personally, and which I treasure in my heart as things dear and beautiful, I wish by these lines to make known to my benevolent correspondents, that if I do not answer them, it is that I cannot find time and leisure to do so, during my time of traveling in this land, where there is so much to see and to learn. I would tell them that my thankfulness is not the less for that it is not now expressed in words. And I would add, that though I am well aware that, in saying all this, I may incur the charge of vanity, I will rather incur that, and bear it, than bear the thought that any heart in the United States of America should suspect mine of ungratefulness or disregard.

FREDERICKA BREMER.

WESTERN RAILROADS.--The railroad between Cleveland and Columbus will be in operation by the end of 1850. When that is done passengers will be carried across the State of Ohio from Cincinnati to Cleveland all the way by Railroad between sun and sun. From Cleveland toward the east, on the line of the Lake shore road, the people are moving with energy, and the importance of a connection with Dunkirk and Buffalo is attracting much attention. From Buffalo West to the State line the road is located and being graded, and will probably be ready within eighteen months. From the Pennsylvania line to Erie the line will be completed within twelve months, and all along the line from Toledo to the Pennsylvania line energetic measures are being taken to get the various links of the road underway. It will be but a short time before passengers from Cincinnati will reach New York in a few hours by the Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland Road, the Lake shore Road to Dunkirk and thence by the Erie Road. From Chicago and Geneva the travel will also come the entire distance by Railroad.--N. Y. Tribune.

THE PARKMAN CASE.--We understand from a credible and direct source that there was positive evidence of the guilt of Prof. Webster before the Coroner's Inquest. This would seem natural from the positive character of his verdict, the friends of which contain no qualifying remark whatever, but says distinctly that Dr. Webster killed Dr. Parkman. We also learn that there was evidence going to show that the murder was meditated by Prof. W. as early at least as the Tuesday preceding the Friday of Dr. Parkman's disappearance.--*Springfield Republican*.

The well informed correspondent of the Newburyport Herald writes:

Much censure has been cast upon the authorities for not instituting a search in the apartments of Prof. Webster when the College building was examined, but I think it will be shown, that during the entire week previous to his arrest, every movement of Mr. Webster was watched with the most scrutinizing exactness, and that, day by day, new facts came to light, tending to fasten the crime stronger and stronger upon the guilty party, and that while the object of special attention to the police, the head of that department of the city government received three letters written by him, directing a search in different localities, for the body of the missing citizen!!

AN UNSUCCESSFUL SLAVE HUNT.--A late number of the Cornwall (Canada) Freholder, says the people of that town were thrown into a little excitement a few days previous, by the appearance of a colored man, in chains, apparently in the custody of some men from the States, who claimed to hold him as an offender against the laws, accusing him of making an attempt upon an American citizen. They had employed a lawyer and obtained a warrant from a justice of the peace, arrested the fugitive, and were taking him back to the place from which he came. The negro, on the contrary, alleged that he was a resident of Canada, and had been on a visit to the American side, with a companion who had been abused and struck by a white man, in return for which he had given the white man a drubbing.

The towns people took up the case for decision under the Lynch code, set the colored man free, and were preparing to arrest the captors, but the latter "vanomed," and so the affair ended.

FREDERICKA BREMER COMING TO CHICAGO.--The famous Swedish Authoress was recently written to by some of our appreciative citizens, tending to her the hospitalities of the Garden City, and we are highly gratified in being able to state that Miss Bremer has written in reply that she will visit Chicago before her departure to Sweden. Welcome! say we, in the name of the City. We are sure that every heart and home will be opened to receive her, who has done so much to fill and clothe both with love, grace and beauty.--*Chicago Tribune*.

Mr. Robert Beverly, of Sunderland, Mississippi, was recently murdered by seven of his slaves, who entered his room while he was asleep and strangled him to death. In the struggle, one of his eyes was gouged out. They then dressed the body carefully in his own coat and boots, and threw it into the river. The seven negroes were arrested and are in confinement. One of them was Mr. Beverly's body-servant. They have fully confessed the crime.

Notices.

Christian Conference.

Having become acquainted with the movements in New York and Green Plain, Ohio, where Yearly Meetings have been formed by the Congregational plan, and being convinced there is too much machinery, creed, discipline and ritual, in the present arrangements of society, which tends to impair, rather than develop the beautiful religious sentiment in the constitution of man, we hence propose, that all persons, who love practical goodness and feel the want of religious society which does not sacrifice the man to institutions, meet in Convention at Greensboro', Henry county, Indiana, on seventh day, the 16th of the second month 1850, to examine this deeply interesting subject, with a view of instituting an association similar in character to that denominated the Religious Society of Congregational Friends.

Wm. Elgerton, Obadiah Elliott,
Seth Hinshaw, Jordan Pickering,
Wm. Deart, W. W. Shelly,
Jesse West, John Gray,
Hannah Elgerton, Seth Hinshaw, Jr.,
Matilda Dutton, Sarah Hinshaw,
Sarah West, Eliza Branson,
George W. Kern, Matthew Symons,
David Cook, Benj. Thornbury,
Nicholas Kern, B. F. Hinshaw,
Eliza Kern, Margaret Hinshaw,
Milton Baldwin, Joshua Newby,
Jos. W. Sanders, Mary Elliott,
Jerusha Sanders, Cyrus C. Hinshaw,
William Dillion, Eliza J. Hinshaw,
Seth H. Allen, Mary Ellen Branson,
Benjamin B. Elliott, Enock Hower,
Isaac S. Branson, Wm. F. Dunlap,
Seth Lewelling, T. S. Harper,
Abner Newby, Daniel Hiatt,
Clarissa Lewelling, Mary Hiatt,
James Stallings, John Allen,
Mary Stallings, Tibbot Garretson,
Caleb Wickersham, Lewisville, Indiana.
E. J. Wickersham, New Castle, "
Jonathan Bond, "
J. Wickersham, Lewisville, "
Phoebe H. Harris, "
Mary Wickersham, "
Susan Wickersham, "
William Nicholson, New Castle, "
Miram Wickersham, "
Nathan Johnson, Cambridge, "
Milton Pitman, Milton, "
H. H. Thornburgh, "
Henry Thornburgh, "
Joseph Hassay, "
S. W. Minor, Dublin, "
George Taylor, Cambridge, "
Edwood Johnson, Dublin, "
Wm. B. Edmondson, "
Thomas A. Dugdale, Richmond, "
Elwin M. Cook, "
Maranny Wasson, "
Frederick Hoover, "
Elizabeth Hoover, "
Agnes Cook, "

Meetings to be attended by J. W. Walker.

Sunday, 30, Lodi.
Mon. Dec. 31, Jan. 1, Westfield.
Wed. and Thursday, 2 and 3, Town-Line, between Hinkley and Granger.
All the above meetings will commence, on the first day of meeting, at candle light, except Sunday, when they will commence at half-past ten, A. M.
P. S. The Friends West of the Cuyahoga will meet at Richmond on the 16th, to arrange matters connected with the work in their different neighborhoods. This will be an important convention and it is hoped that every neighborhood will send its delegates.
SAML. BROOKE, Gen. Agent.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm and woodland, consisting of 184 acres--120 improved and the remainder timbered--one mile east of Salem, south of the Columbiana road. Conditions of sale will be made known by the subscriber residing on the farm.
BENJAMIN BALL.
Dec. 23, 1849.

SELLING OFF AT COST!!

COPE & FILSON'S large new and well selected STOCK OF GOODS, are now offering and will be sold AT COST.

A. Cope one of the firm proposes leaving for the west in the spring, which makes it indispensably necessary that our stock be reduced. The Goods must and shall be sold. We invite all who wish to purchase good and cheap articles, to give us a call at the sign of the Swan.
COPE & FILSON.
Salem, O., Dec. 15, 1849.

DAVID WOODRUFF,

Manufactures of Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies, &c.
A general assortment of carriages constantly on hand, made of the best materials, and in the neatest style. All work warranted.
Salem O. Main street, Salem, O.

BENJAMIN BOWN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
TEA-DEALER, FRUITERER, &c., DEALER
In Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles,
No. 117, Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

SALEM BOOKSTORE!!

BARNABY & WHITNEY
DEALERS IN BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.,
North side of Main street, Salem, O.
A general assortment of Literary, Scientific, Religious and Miscellaneous Books, as school books, kept constantly on hand. Prices reasonable. Terms, CASH.

